

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,

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Advertisement of Seditions. Wanted, Religious, Charitable, Marriage, and Utmost Notices of Slavey or Slavey's Friends.

Advertisers published in the morning paper are inserted in the evening edition at half price.

EXTRA.—FRANKFORT ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, — JANUARY 18, 1856.

Important Notice.

We find it necessary to call the attention of our yearly advertisers to the fact that after the 1st of January, 1856, we shall confine them strictly to their contracts, or, what amounts to the same, charge extra for all over and above. Some of our advertisers have been getting about twice as much as their contracts called for; we cannot permit it any longer. See our published terms.

Notice of the Postmaster General.

We publish upon our first page this morning the report of Postmaster General Campbell. It is a plain, clear statement of the business of this Department; worthy the close and careful perusal of all who wish to understand the affairs of this, the most complicated branch of the public service.

The President's Message.

We publish this morning the opinions of the press on the President's message. There has not in many years been issued a state paper which has met with more universal favor in this country. There is but here and there a faint, feeble echo against the message, and by those who were Abolition tendencies have thwarted their vision. Here are the sentiments of some of our exchanges now at hand:

We like the message. It is exactly such a document as a man, a statesman, a ruler, could, and to the point. There is no shuffling, no dodging, of the great questions of foreign or domestic policy; but while it is calm and dignified, it is at the same time firm and unhesitating. Its doctrines are those of a statesman, and a lover, not only of the Union, but of the future glory of our beloved country.—Frankfort *Argus*, *Yankee*.

We confess we are gratified that the President's message is before the people, at least, in its entirety, of the country. Now let us see how long Congress will remain in a state of disorganization.

Richmond Daily Dispatch (Independent).

The message is brief, written in a frank, undrawn style, and should be generally read.

Baltimore American (Opposition).

For lucid order, compact, concise, and compression, and for firmness and tenacity of purpose expressed with a modesty emanating from conscious rectitude, this message is excelled by few State papers that have illustrated our annals.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, says:

The President has indeed fulfilled the expectation of his most sanguine friends. The message is clear, forcible, and succinct, the message is quite what we expected it to be. How it can be so simple and so sound a composition, and so well said, is a mystery to even newspaper writers. But the chief merit of this document is in its high and patriotic tone, as it relates to the country's political history, explains the obligations of State and man, and abides under the Constitution, and points to our manifest destiny as a nation, under a strict observance of the terms of the Great Union compact.

The message, too, speaks in terms not to be mistaken, of our foreign relations. The positions taken in regard to the Central American question and the Slave States, are well calculated to command the enthusiastic approval of every American citizen. No truer son of his country can rise from a perusal of this document and not feel an inner exultation that he is a citizen of this American Republic.

There cannot be many readers, whatever their party predilections, who do not admire the tone and the position of the President, respecting the Central American question, and the statement of the American principles, which assure the country that no interest of the United States has been neglected, and no principle of American international policy sacrificed in the negotiations upon it. And we have the further assurance that the same American principles will be maintained in future negotiations and settlement, if a peaceful settlement can, indeed, be reached, of which there are certainly doubts, if the British government shall persist in the policy thus far pursued by it. The message is the best answer to the taunts of the British government respecting operations in the country, regarding which discussion is not yet closed between the two governments. The instructions of the English cabinet to its agents, directing them to avoid violations of our neutrality laws, are not held as mitigating the actual guilt of the transactions brought to light, nor absolving the British government from responsibility.—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Nashville Patriot, of the 5th inst., a Know-Nothing sheet, publishes the message of the President, and in commenting upon it holds the following language:

"The message is an able written document, and contains much to awaken serious reflection on the part of the people of the United States."

It is a well written, concise, and forcible exposition of the existing state of the country in domestic and foreign relations, and will command itself to the notice of the clearest and completest of its statements.

South Side Democrat (Administration).

It is an interesting and well written paper, and will be eagerly read by everybody.

Peterson Express (Opposition).

The N. Y. Mirror says:

"The endorsement of the President's course in sending the message is general, and the only one given, that he did not send it in weeks ago. The House is fairly snubbed, and if it refuses now to receive the message, the country will not care much. The President has done his duty, and set a good example."

The St. Louis Republican has an article of some length commanding the policy of this Message, from which we make this brief extract:

"We take it for granted that our readers have generally formed their opinion of this Message. There is no concealment or equivocation about it. What he says about our relations with Great Britain will receive the general assent and support of all parties in the Union."

Its publication is a real boon to the country, as it will relieve the public mind of the anxiety which has been created, and to our foreign relations, while the present administration will tend to stave off all accusations of serious difficulty with England or any other foreign power.

N. Y. Daily Times, (Opposition).

We lay it before our readers with the full conviction that no one will rise from its perusal with other feelings than of pleasure and gratification. It is clear, succinct, and eminently truthful, whilst its whole tone and bearing is that of the pure patriot and no compromiser.

N. Y. Day Book (Administration).

We defy any individual to read these papers and not be moved to admiration.

Phil. Ledger, (Independent.)

We have furnished the extracts above from the exchange of a single day, and we might swell them to an almost unlimited extent—but will let these suffice.

"We hope to be able to give in our present issue the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention at Frankfort. We did not, however, receive them by last night's mail. We will doubtless be enabled to lay them before our readers in our next issue."

"We saw a sleigh—no, it was a "jumper"—full of boys yesterday, drawn by one patient, smooth-shod mare. The progress it made was slow enough, but the boys were fast, and the large letters "O. K." on the back of the seat intimated that it was all right."

"Keep your children in doors this severe cold weather. A little lad who was started to school from near the corner of Third and Broad way, even as he pleased on his way was so nearly frozen as to become insensible from cold. The little sufferer came near losing his life; some hours of careful nursing brought him to consciousness. He well nigh perished in the street as he was going to school. This may serve as a warning to others."

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Letter from Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, January 9, 1856.

The Democratic Convention has adjourned sine die. I learned from the Commonwealth of this morning that terrible discord reigned last night, but it was not known to the members of the Convention generally. A dispute arose on the mode of representation, the Democratic portions of the State insisting, as was very natural, upon making the Democratic vote, and not the whole population, a basis of representation. It was settled by adopting the vote as a basis of representation.

The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from the State at large are—Col. Wm. Preston, Beriah Magoffin, Beverly L. Clarke, and John C. Breckinridge. Alternates—R. Wallace, George A. Caldwell, Sam'l Lusk, and T. Hazlegrove.

First District—R. B. T. Wyman and G. B. Cook. Alternates—G. H. Morrow and G. C. Bonough.

Second District—T. C. McCrory and J. Chappaz. Alternates—J. D. Morris and W. F. Hawes.

Third District—J. P. Bates and H. G. Gibbs. Alternates—W. H. Gardner and N. S. Strange.

Fourth District—James H. Garrard and D. P. White. Alternates—N. B. Stone and W. E. Frazer.

Fifth District—Hon. C. A. Wickliffe and B. Spalding. Alternates—Dr. C. P. Mattingly and T. S. Grundy.

Sixth District—Hon. J. P. Martin and Luther Bowmer. Alternates—J. W. South and C. H. Hawkins.

Seventh District—Levi Tyler and German Baker. Alternates—E. F. Nuttall and Dr. D. W. Willett.

Eighth District—Gen. L. Desha and L. B. Dickerson. Alternates—S. Gerlach and R. W. Woolley.

Ninth District—Hon. J. C. Mason and E. Whitaker. Alternates—William Nicols and S. A. B. Woodford.

Tenth District—J. W. Stevenson and R. R. Revill. Alternates—R. W. Leathers and Jas. A. DeCourcey.

The elector for this (Seventh) District is Wm. D. Reed. Assistant—E. F. Wade.

Electors for the State at large—John C. Breckinridge and Elihu H. Hinsdale.

Indiana Democratic Convention.

We are, through the politeness of a friend, who came passenger from Indianapolis yesterday, placed in possession of a copy of the State Sentinel containing the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held there on the 8th inst.

There was a very large number present, and the enthusiasm and harmony prevailed.

The resolutions which we furnish below are especially worthy of the gallant Democracy of our sister State, and must command the hearty approbation of the entire South.

The Convention was called to order and organized by the selection of the following prominent officers:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

First District—John Law, of Vanderburgh.

Second District—Col. Schoonover, of Washington.

Third District—Gen. John L. Spain, of Jennings.

Fourth District—James F. Foley, of Decatur.

Fifth District—James Osborn, of Union.

Sixth District—Gen. Milroy, of Hancock.

Seventh District—John Allen, of Patoka.

Eighth District—James H. Stewart, of Carroll.

Ninth District—W. B. Bowes, of Lapeer.

Tenth District—R. J. Dawson, of Dakalab.

Eleventh District—Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Madison.

SECRETARIES.

First District—Mr. Stevens, of Martin.

Second District—Samuel S. Crowe, of Scott.

Third District—James H. Vawter, of Jennings.

Fourth District—C. O'Brien, of Dearborn.

Fifth District—Smith Woods, of Henry.

Sixth District—John Knightly, of Johnson.

Seventh District—Murray Briggs, of Sullivan.

Eighth District—A. J. Boons, of Boone.

Ninth District—W. B. Bowes, of Lapeer.

Tenth District—Albert Heath, of Elkhart.

Eleventh District—Wm. Norton, of Huntington.

C. B. Bentley, of Franklin.

J. B. Norman, of Floyd.

After Mr. Robinson took his seat he addressed the Convention in warm and glowing sentiments of Democracy, and informed them that his name was not before the Convention in connection with the office of Governor. His speech, which was an admirable one, called forth the most rapturous applause, after which the Convention proceeded to business.

The result, in brief, was the nomination of the following ticket, a portion of which we announced in our dispatches yesterday. Here is the ticket complete:

Governor—ASHBELL P. WILLARD.

Lieut. Governor—Col. J. C. Walker.

Secretary of State—Daniel McClure.

Auditor—State—Gen. J. D. Wood.

Treasurer of State—Aquilla Jones.

Attorney General—Joseph E. McDonald.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—William C. Larabee.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Wm. B. Beach.

Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court—Gordon Tanner.

In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Judge Hughes, made the following report:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State, here in convention assembled, in conformity with established usage, and with a firm reliance on the virtue and integrity of the people, submit the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party, as they are now presented to the public, are as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the maintenance of the Slave States in their present condition.

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